

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The grant to Maynooth College had grown to be the most exciting subject of debate in Parliament. The opposition to Sir Robert Peel's ministry appeared to have laid aside all other weapons of attack; and the Government, on their side, were determined to fight, and to have centred their whole force upon this question.

"The agitation respecting this grant," says *Wentworth & Smith's Times*, "is daily increasing; meetings are held in every town, and resolutions are made; and force resolutions are passed respecting the increased grant to that seminary for the priests of Ireland, which Sir Robert Peel has announced his intention of carrying. The bill, we refrain from saying, has never been so generally discussed. It is strange to see parties of the most dissimilar views agreeing and coalescing in opposition to the grant. The dissenters, who advocate the voluntary principle, and the Episcopalians, who are the most zealous of the public, are busily engaged in fighting side by side against the proposed measure. What the upshot will turn, a few days will show."

One of the journals most fiercely opposed to the increased grant, says:

"The Government church takes the lead in the movement; considering that, in round numbers, there are thirteen thousand parishes in the kingdom, exclusive of the Scotch towns and parishes, it may easily be imagined what an enormous number of petitions will pour in from such sources. No anxiety is excited as to what part the bishops will take. We can answer the question as to two of them—the bishops of Winchester and Chester—before they have been in the saddle six weeks. The bishops of London and Exeter will be the first to follow their example; consenting, for the sake of peace and quietness, to the continuance of the old grant, but strenuously resisting the £26,000 proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The dissenting ministers, the Wesleyans, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists—will also send up petitions from their respective districts and congregations. And, as these three Protestant divisions constitute together, we estimate, about one-third of the whole of the dissenting number to be added to the petitions from the established church. To this is further to be added at least 1,000 petitions from the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and, possibly, 500 petitions from dissenting protestants. Will you, petition in great numbers."

The debate in Parliament on the subject was re-

sumed with, if possible, additional interest and excitement on the 18th. Many of the bishops will support the measure, and should it pass the House of Commons, as there is little doubt it will, the House of Lords will have no objection to it.

Nothing farther had transpired in Parliament on the subject of American affairs.

THE MAYNORTH GRANT.—The proceedings in Parliament were of little interest, except those relating to the increased grant for the support of the Poor Law, which has been raised to £1,000,000. It appears to have been concentrated upon itself all the available excitement, both in and out of Parliament. The debate had already occupied several sittings and was still in progress at the latest date—involving the question of the right of the State to tax the Protestant supremacy in Ireland, with the infinitude of collateral questions thereto belonging. The speech of Mr. Gladstone—heretofore a most strenuous opposer of the grant, and perhaps one of the most thorough-going in the House of Commons—has attracted the most eager attention, and may be regarded as affording strong intimations of a more yielding policy to Ireland hereafter. We give a condensed report of what he said, from the Spectator:

Gladstone excused himself for not having delivered his opinion on the measure at the earliest opportunity, by the necessity of seeing the printed bill and maturing his judgment. He admitted his belief that the minority last week represented the views of the majority of the people of England and Scotland; and yet, after taking that view of the subject, he was prepared, in opposition to the prevailing opinion, and in opposition to his own deeply-cherished prepossessions, to give his vote in support of the bill. He said that he had hitherto given the bill appeared to him, however, to be quite inadequate—unreal and unsatisfactory.

He could not agree with Sir Robert Peel in resting his support on any "compacts" for although the same ground was occupied by the Government, he was far from the discretion of Parliament; this was a question, not of an annual grant, but of a permanent

endowment—not merely of an increase of money, but of reinstituting the college. It was a new mean-

ure. He could not agree that it was an act of restitution, but he did not see how it could be sixpence or sixpence in the pound. He supported the bill, because he felt confident that whatever tends to give dignity and ease to the professors of Maynooth college would have a material influence in softening the torments of the poor.

He found strong plain facts and presumptive arguments in favor of a proposition such as that made by the government, arising out of the numbers of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland, their general poverty, and the necessity of their assisting in providing themselves with even the common necessities of life—arguments in the favorable concurrence of statements of opposite parties, and in the popular doctrine that those who pay taxes should have a share in the management of the State. He was strengthened in his conclusion to support the bill by the feebleness of the arguments advanced against it. It is said that Mr. Pitt's experience of the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests at Maynooth and supporting them afterward; so that his experiment has not been tried. The deficiencies in the literature at Maynooth are arguments for improving that literature.

The only principle advanced in the bill, in principle, Protestantism; but what is "Protestantism"—where is it defined in the constitution or in law? The Church of England is a definite thing; but the Church of England does not confine itself to the church, and could not possibly do so. It is a paradox, unjust to human nature, to say that conciliatory measures are entirely useless in winning the affections of the people, and in bringing to risk some reason in trying the experiment.

O'Connell and Shiel considered the appropriation for the Romish college as a triumph. "While

jeans, we think Sir Robert and his two daughters did," said O'Connell at a meeting held on the 7th, 1847.

at the Dublin conciliation hall. "We must not be deterred by the fact that we are a minority," said O'Connell, "but we will do our duty. It is a delightful thing in connection with this act of justice. On Thursday Sir Robert Peel brought in the Maynooth bill and passed it by a majority of 109, and on the following day the House of Commons declared in favour of the bill. The Irish Americans at defiance. [Cheers.] Yes, finding himself in a strong position, and by this act of justice to Ireland, he addressed language to America which we will not forget. He said, 'I am sure, in the same way, and we will set the Americans at defiance. [Protracted cheers.] The quarrel is a queer one as it stands. The Americans are bragging about their rights, and we are setting them at defiance on the other. Something like two fellows anxious to be at one another, with their friends holding them, each exclaiming 'let me take care of myself.' [Cheers.] I am sure that I shall trash their Parliament, and to the Americans I would say, don't dare to attack England.

The rent was announced to be £333 3s. 7d. O'Connell again was another meeting of repealers at the same place. Mr. O'Connell proposed that the contemplated meeting at Clontarf be postponed to the 5th day of October, and that the majority of the 5th day (the martyrs) were discharged from prison, and to be held elsewhere; which was carried.

O'Connell again made a speech on the Maynooth bill, and said that it will be carried. If

it be, Ireland will be grateful and thankful for it; but let no man say it will be a bribe to our cler-

After some further observations, he concluded by recommending the adoption of the report. The week's rent was announced to be £700 4s. 11d. 4000 of this came from America.

Marvelous discoveries have been made by Lord Rosse's telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a star, is a nebula; that it is to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in the belt of Orion is a universal system—a sun, with planets moving round it. Professor Robinson, of Armagh, who, with other scientific gentlemen, has been staying at the observatory of Lord Rosse, has communicated a few particulars respecting the first achievements of this great telescope. Of forty-three of Herschel's nebulae, considered unresolvable by ordinary telescopes, he has been able to resolve. The bright ones were found to be composed of stars. The fainter ones, which some of them have, and which Herschel considered proofs of condensation, prove to be central globular clusters of much larger stars, and this seems to be a general arrangement. No nebulae were visible. It defines very well the position of Gamma Virginis, under very unfavorable circumstances.

Railway bills still occupied the attention of Parliament. In moving for certain railway returns, Lord Brougham announced that he had a strong term upon the subject. He alluded to the great interest upon the gambling, in which he was supported by the Earl of Dalhousie and Lord Ashburton, the latter of whom urged legislative interference on the subject.

Trains are now running from Liverpool to Lon-